

American Valuation  
Spurring the Black Race

## From the Importer's Side

American Valuation Plan of Fordney Bill Not War-  
ranted by Charge of False Invoices

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: If the "American valuation plan" of the Fordney tariff bill is best, it should receive every one's support. And we may assume that even those who now fear its disadvantages would be amenable to arguments showing how it can be administered so as to insure a greater measure of fairness to the United States than has attended the administration of the present system of levying duties upon values declared in the foreign invoices.

The proposed change, however, is a drastic one, and it would work considerable hardship. For example, a great bulk of the business of importing in many lines is done under contract. Furthermore, although the volume may be large, the percentage of profit is small and risks are numerous. In consequence, the importer must figure his costs with precision.

It is now possible for one to fix definitely the price he will pay for the foreign producers; the transportation and insurance costs; and under the present system he can predetermine, to a cent, the amount of duty he must pay. All of which makes it possible to contract, with reasonable safety, the price and delivery to the manufacturer, or to the jobber, in the United States. Thus far the one argument of moment in favor of changing to an American valuation plan is that foreign invoices are sometimes falsified, and as a result the United States Treasury is cheated out of its just dues.

Leslie M. Shaw's statement that "undervaluation" now costs the government \$10,000,000 to \$40,000,000 annually is certainly interesting. It would, however, have been more helpful had he told us something about how he arrived at his estimates.

For my part nothing short of the actual proofs could convince me that "undervaluations" cause the United States government a loss amounting to anything like the sum claimed. But, if it is true, does not the fact reflect quite as much upon the competence of the present customs organization as it does upon the honesty of the rank and file of importers?

Under existing customs officials possess abundant authority which they freely invoke when the correctness of

an invoice is in doubt. Furthermore, in addition to the foreign commercial invoice, our customs officials have the views of the American consuls at point of origin and the valuable and voluminous reports of commercial attaches to guide them. Has any one suggested that the customs officials, when called upon to fix values, will exercise any greater care than in the past?

As to illegitimate practices, it should be unnecessary to suggest that the percentage of "skulduggery" among professional importers is negligible. It is too easy for the government to detect fraud, and the penalties are too severe to tempt many away from the strait and narrow path.

In a recent issue of The Tribune appeared a letter by F. D. Dodge quoting from statements of Thomas O. Marvin and of William Burgess, both members of the tariff commission, purporting to show that foreign houses make a practice of furnishing falsified invoices "for customs purposes only" and implying that importers largely make use of these falsified documents.

Mr. Marvin, in support of his contention, cites the isolated case of a New Hampshire man who bought a lady's suit (apparently from some mail order house in Great Britain) for which he paid \$10, and who claims there was enclosed with the regular invoice another for \$8, marked "for customs purposes only." Mr. Marvin proceeds to deduce that this kind of fraud is a common practice, even with concerns handling large transactions.

As vice-chairman of the tariff commission we should expect Mr. Marvin to preserve a judicial attitude.

For him to pronounce, without apparent justification, a sweeping indictment of the entire importing profession mystifies one.

As to Mr. Burgess's statement that "there are foreign goods to-day coming into this market, which, when sold on the American market, show a profit running from 100 to 300 per cent of their factory cost," and "one case" that came under his notice that "showed a profit of 1500 per cent," we who are pleased with 1 or 2 per cent can only gasp!

E. B. WRIGHT.

New York, Sept. 15, 1921.

## Count Teleki's Parallel

## Flaws in His Comparison of Magyarization to Americanization

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Count Teleki, speaking before the Institute of Politics at Williams College, said "that the attempt to Magyarize non-Magyar races in Hungary is no more an act of oppression than the endeavor to Americanize the foreign races in this country." The comparison is erroneous.

A few years ago, when the word "Americanization" first came into vogue, certain resolute attempts to apply methods by which they believed they could transform our alien population over night into descendants of those who landed on Plymouth Rock. The foreign-language press, representing our many diverse groups, immediately voiced its indignation. Why? Because the Finnish and the Polish immigrants thought of Russification, the Czechs of Germanization, the Serbs, Slovaks and Rumanians of Magyarization.

We now recognize the necessity of feeling our way prudently and not being ashamed to learn from the mistakes of others. It is a fact that each has remained distinct and in its original locality for centuries while the process of Magyarization has gone on. This invites no comparison with the situation in America, where the foreign elements intermingle and do not occupy sections of the country to the exclusion of others. Also, our America is truly a nation of immigrants and their descendants, and was not settled because of any vast migrations of single racial units.

After our alien brother has gone through a certain part of the process of Americanization he becomes a citizen and gets the privilege of a vote and equal rights in the eyes of the law. But let us not forget that on the other hand, in Hungary, where immigration is practically static, only 6 per cent of the people voted before 1910. The electoral laws were so fixed, the qualifications so imposed, and the gendarmes so instructed on the day of election that the Magyars with their bare majority always obtained an overwhelming quota of representatives. In 1910 there were some 400 Magyar members in Parliament at Budapest, while the non-Magyar groups (half the population) could elect only seven members.

THOMAS CAPEK JR.

Beechwood, N. J., Sept. 15, 1921.

## INSTRUCTION

## PACKARD EVENING SCHOOL

Lexington Avenue &amp; 35th St.

Opens Sept. 26

All Commercial Branches

Commercial Spanish

Office open Monday, Wednesday and

Friday Evening for Registration

of Students

## SCHOOL INFORMATION

FREE catalog and advice of experts on ALL boys' or girls' problems. Write today to L. R. Packard, 1102 Times Bldg., New York.

Selected by the schools. No fee. Call, write or visit (Sept. 20-21, 1921).

AMERICAN SCHOOLS ASSOCIATION

1102 Times Bldg., Times Square.

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION

Chartered by the Regents of the Univ. of the State of N. Y.

28th Year

Daily and evening classes and private instruction in Public Speaking, Stage and Dramatic Art, Reading, the Speech, Arts, Voice Culture, Business Politeness, Saturday classes for Teachers and School and College students. Special classes for Children.

Until Oct. 1st, address for Catalog and appointments.

212 West 43rd St. (N.Y.C. Bldg.)

After Oct. 1st, 1st West 56th St.

332 WEST 56TH ST.

## Gardner School

FOR GIRLS

11 East 51st St., N. Y. City

Boarding and Day School, Primary to Post-Graduate, College Preparation, Academic, Secretarial and Special Courses.

Music, Outdoor Athletics.

65th year begins Oct. 1st, 1921.

MISS ELTINGE &amp; MISS MASLAND

Principals

## INTENSIVE TRAINING COURSE IN

Ten Room and Motor Inn

Organization and Management

Learn how to make your home training your business training. Take advantage of the wonderful opportunities in this fascinating work.

Suite 1322, Aeolian Building, West 42d St.

Telephone Vanderbilt 10,227.

## Ulster and Sinn Fein

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In a letter to The Tribune, "Unhyphenated American" states that "Ulster before the war was armed to the teeth to resist Home Rule and laid down her arms only when she was promised that the Home Rule question would be deferred until after the war was over."

This is a proof of the broad-minded manner in which English look upon the Irish question. Ulster was perfectly right in being "armed to the teeth" to coerce an 85 per cent majority, but when Sinn Fein, the hope of Irishmen around the world, endeavored to reason with the militant minority, the Lion stepped in and said Ulster shall not be coerced. Ah, noble land, where the rights of the minority are respected even at the expense of an overwhelming majority!

May I also take notice of the recent trend of your editorials on Ireland? You wish to point out that De Valera has lost prestige with us in America. It is not so. With considerable pride we can look on the work he has done during the present peace negotiations. Verily, he is the Moses who will lead the Irish out of the house of bondage.

JAMES J. SCANLON.

New York, Sept. 15, 1921.

## Count Teleki's Parallel

## Flaws in His Comparison of Magyarization to Americanization

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Count Teleki, speaking before the Institute of Politics at Williams College, said "that the attempt to Magyarize non-Magyar races in Hungary is no more an act of oppression than the endeavor to Americanize the foreign races in this country." The comparison is erroneous.

A few years ago, when the word "Americanization" first came into vogue, certain resolute attempts to apply methods by which they believed they could transform our alien population over night into descendants of those who landed on Plymouth Rock. The foreign-language press, representing our many diverse groups, immediately voiced its indignation. Why? Because the Finnish and the Polish immigrants thought of Russification, the Czechs of Germanization, the Serbs, Slovaks and Rumanians of Magyarization.

We now recognize the necessity of feeling our way prudently and not being ashamed to learn from the mistakes of others. It is a fact that each has remained distinct and in its original locality for centuries while the process of Magyarization has gone on. This invites no comparison with the situation in America, where the foreign elements intermingle and do not occupy sections of the country to the exclusion of others. Also, our America is truly a nation of immigrants and their descendants, and was not settled because of any vast migrations of single racial units.

After our alien brother has gone through a certain part of the process of Americanization he becomes a citizen and gets the privilege of a vote and equal rights in the eyes of the law. But let us not forget that on the other hand, in Hungary, where immigration is practically static, only 6 per cent of the people voted before 1910. The electoral laws were so fixed, the qualifications so imposed, and the gendarmes so instructed on the day of election that the Magyars with their bare majority always obtained an overwhelming quota of representatives. In 1910 there were some 400 Magyar members in Parliament at Budapest, while the non-Magyar groups (half the population) could elect only seven members.

THOMAS CAPEK JR.

Beechwood, N. J., Sept. 15, 1921.

## INSTRUCTION

## PACKARD EVENING SCHOOL

Lexington Avenue &amp; 35th St.

Opens Sept. 26

All Commercial Branches

Commercial Spanish

Office open Monday, Wednesday and

Friday Evening for Registration

of Students

## SCHOOL INFORMATION

FREE catalog and advice of experts on ALL boys' or girls' problems. Write today to L. R. Packard, 1102 Times Bldg., New York.

Selected by the schools. No fee. Call, write or visit (Sept. 20-21, 1921).

AMERICAN SCHOOLS ASSOCIATION

1102 Times Bldg., Times Square.

## NEW YORK SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION

Chartered by the Regents of the Univ. of the State of N. Y.

28th Year

Daily and evening classes and private instruction in Public Speaking, Stage and Dramatic Art, Reading, the Speech, Arts, Voice Culture, Business Politeness, Saturday classes for Teachers and School and College students. Special classes for Children.

Until Oct. 1st, address for Catalog and appointments.

212 West 43rd St. (N.Y.C. Bldg.)

After Oct. 1st, 1st West 56th St.

332 WEST 56TH ST.

## Gardner School

FOR GIRLS

11 East 51st St., N. Y. City

Boarding and Day School, Primary to Post-Graduate, College Preparation, Academic, Secretarial and Special Courses.

Music, Outdoor Athletics.

65th year begins Oct. 1st, 1921.

MISS ELTINGE &amp; MISS MASLAND

Principals

## INTENSIVE TRAINING COURSE IN

Ten Room and Motor Inn

Organization and Management

Learn how to make your home training your business training. Take advantage of the wonderful opportunities in this fascinating work.

Suite 1322, Aeolian Building, West 42d St.

Telephone Vanderbilt 10,227.

## Ulster and Sinn Fein

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In a letter to The Tribune, "Unhyphenated American" states that "Ulster before the war was armed to the teeth to resist Home Rule and laid down her arms only when she was promised that the Home Rule question would be deferred until after the war was over."

This is a proof of the broad-minded manner in which English look upon the Irish question. Ulster was perfectly right in being "armed to the teeth" to coerce an 85 per cent majority, but when Sinn Fein, the hope of Irishmen around the world, endeavored to reason with the militant minority, the Lion stepped in and said Ulster shall not be coerced. Ah, noble land, where the rights of the minority are respected even at the expense of an overwhelming majority!

May I also take notice of the recent trend of your editorials on Ireland? You wish to point out that De Valera has lost prestige with us in America. It is not so. With considerable pride we can look on the work he has done during the present peace negotiations. Verily, he is the Moses who will lead the Irish out of the house of bondage.

JAMES J. SCANLON.

New York, Sept. 15, 1921.

## Count Teleki's Parallel

## Flaws in His Comparison of Magyarization to Americanization

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Count Teleki, speaking before the Institute of Politics at Williams College, said "that the attempt to Magyarize non-Magyar races in Hungary is no more an act of oppression than the endeavor to Americanize the foreign races in this country." The comparison is erroneous.

A few years ago, when the word "Americanization" first came into vogue, certain resolute attempts to apply methods by which they believed they could transform our alien population over night into descendants of those who landed on Plymouth Rock. The foreign-language press, representing our many diverse groups, immediately voiced its indignation. Why? Because the Finnish and the Polish immigrants thought of Russification, the Czechs of Germanization, the Serbs, Slovaks and Rumanians of Magyarization.

We now recognize the necessity of feeling our way prudently and not being ashamed to learn from the mistakes of others. It is a fact that each has remained distinct and in its original locality for centuries while the process of Magyarization has gone on. This invites no comparison with the situation in America, where the foreign elements intermingle and do not occupy sections of the country to the exclusion of others. Also, our America is truly a nation of immigrants and their descendants, and was not settled because of any vast migrations of single racial units.

After our alien brother has gone through a certain part of the process of Americanization he becomes a citizen and gets the privilege of a vote and equal rights in the eyes of the law. But let us not forget that on the other hand, in Hungary, where immigration is practically static, only 6 per cent of the people voted before 1910. The electoral laws were so fixed, the qualifications so imposed, and the gendarmes so instructed on the day of election that the Magyars with their bare majority always obtained an overwhelming quota of representatives. In 1910 there were some 400 Magyar members in Parliament at Budapest, while the non-Magyar groups (half the population) could elect only seven members.

THOMAS CAPEK JR.

Beechwood, N. J., Sept. 15, 1921.

## INSTRUCTION

## PACKARD EVENING SCHOOL

Lexington Avenue &amp; 35th St.

Opens Sept. 26

All Commercial Branches

Commercial Spanish

Office open Monday, Wednesday and

Friday Evening for Registration

of Students

## SCHOOL INFORMATION

FREE catalog and advice of experts on ALL boys' or girls' problems. Write today to L. R. Packard, 1102 Times Bldg., New York.

Selected by the schools. No fee. Call, write or visit (Sept. 20-21, 1921).

AMERICAN SCHOOLS ASSOCIATION

1102 Times Bldg., Times Square.

## NEW YORK SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION

Chartered by the Regents of the Univ. of the State of N. Y.

28th Year

Daily and evening classes and private instruction in Public Speaking, Stage and Dramatic Art, Reading, the Speech, Arts, Voice Culture, Business Politeness, Saturday classes for Teachers and School and College students. Special classes for Children.

Until Oct. 1st, address for Catalog and appointments.

212 West 43rd St. (N.Y.C. Bldg.)

After Oct. 1st, 1st West 56th St.

332 WEST 56TH ST.

## Gardner School

FOR GIRLS

11 East 51st St., N. Y. City

Boarding and Day School, Primary to Post-Graduate, College Preparation, Academic, Secretarial and Special Courses.

Music, Outdoor Athletics.

65th year begins Oct. 1st, 1921.

MISS ELTINGE &amp; MISS MASLAND

Principals

## INTENSIVE TRAINING COURSE IN

Ten Room and Motor Inn

Organization and Management

Learn how to make your home training your business training. Take advantage of the wonderful opportunities in this fascinating work.

Suite 1322, Aeolian Building, West 42d St.

Telephone Vanderbilt 10,227.

## Ulster and Sinn Fein

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In a letter to The Tribune, "Unhyphenated American" states that "Ulster before the war was armed to the teeth to resist Home Rule and laid down her arms only when she was promised that the Home Rule question would be deferred until after the war was over."

This is a proof of the broad-minded manner in which English look upon the Irish question. Ulster was perfectly right in being "armed to the teeth" to coerce an 85 per cent majority, but when Sinn Fein, the hope of Irishmen around the world, endeavored to reason with the militant minority, the Lion stepped in and said Ulster shall not be coerced. Ah, noble land, where the rights of the minority are respected even at the expense of an overwhelming majority!

May I also take notice of the recent trend of your editorials on Ireland? You wish to point out that De Valera has lost prestige with us in America. It is not so. With considerable pride we can look on the work he has done during the present peace negotiations. Verily, he is the Moses who will lead the Irish out of the house of bondage.

JAMES J. SCANLON.

New York, Sept. 15, 1921.

## Count Teleki's Parallel

## Flaws in His Comparison of Magyarization to Americanization

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Count Teleki, speaking before the Institute of Politics at Williams College, said "that the attempt to Magyarize non-Magyar races in Hungary is no more an act of oppression than the endeavor to Americanize the foreign races in this country." The comparison is erroneous.

A few years ago, when the word "Americanization" first came into vogue, certain resolute attempts to apply methods by which they believed they could transform our alien population over night into descendants of those who landed on Plymouth Rock. The foreign-language press, representing our many diverse groups, immediately voiced its indignation. Why? Because the Finnish and the Polish immigrants thought of Russification, the Czechs of Germanization, the Serbs, Slovaks and Rumanians of Magyarization.

We now recognize the necessity of feeling our way prudently and not being ashamed to learn from the mistakes of others. It is a fact that each has remained distinct and in its original locality for centuries while the process of Magyarization has gone on. This invites no comparison with the situation in America, where the foreign elements intermingle and do not occupy sections of the country to the exclusion of others. Also, our America is truly a nation of immigrants and their descendants, and was not settled because of any vast migrations of single racial units.

After our alien brother has gone through a certain part of the process of Americanization he becomes a citizen and gets the privilege of a vote and equal rights in the eyes of the law. But let us not forget that on the other hand, in Hungary, where immigration is practically static, only 6 per cent of the people voted before 1910. The electoral laws were so fixed, the qualifications so imposed, and the gendarmes so instructed on the day of election that the Magyars with their bare majority always obtained an overwhelming quota of representatives. In 1910 there were some 400 Magyar members in Parliament at Budapest, while the non-Magyar groups (half the population) could elect only seven members.

THOMAS CAPEK JR.

Beechwood, N. J., Sept. 15, 1921.

## INSTRUCTION

## PACKARD EVENING SCHOOL

Lexington Avenue &amp; 35th St.

Opens Sept. 26

All Commercial Branches

Commercial Spanish

Office open Monday, Wednesday and

Friday Evening for Registration

of Students

## SCHOOL INFORMATION

FREE catalog and advice of experts on ALL boys' or girls' problems. Write today to L. R. Packard, 1102 Times Bldg., New York.

Selected by the schools. No fee. Call, write or visit (Sept. 20-21, 1921).

AMERICAN SCHOOLS ASSOCIATION

1102 Times Bldg., Times Square.

## NEW YORK SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION

Chartered by the Regents of the Univ. of the State of N. Y.

28th Year

Daily and evening classes and private instruction in Public Speaking, Stage and Dramatic Art, Reading, the Speech, Arts, Voice Culture, Business Politeness, Saturday classes for Teachers and School and College students. Special classes for Children.

Until Oct. 1st, address for Catalog and appointments.

212 West 43rd St. (N.Y.C. Bldg.)

After Oct. 1st, 1st West 56th St.

332 WEST 56TH ST.

## Gardner School

FOR GIRLS

11 East 51st St., N. Y. City

Boarding and Day School, Primary to Post-Graduate, College Preparation, Academic, Secretarial and Special Courses.

Music, Outdoor Athletics.

65th year begins Oct. 1st, 1921.

MISS ELTINGE &amp; MISS MASLAND

Principals

## INTENSIVE TRAINING COURSE IN

Ten Room and Motor Inn

Organization and Management

Learn how to make your home training your business training. Take advantage of the wonderful opportunities in this fascinating work.

Suite 1322, Aeolian Building, West 42d St.

Telephone Vanderbilt 10,227.

## Ulster and Sinn Fein

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In a letter to The Tribune, "Unhyphenated American" states that "Ulster before the war was armed to the teeth to resist Home Rule and laid down her arms only when she was promised that the Home Rule question would be deferred until after the war was over."